

PRICE 3 CENTS

seemed to attract their attention and admiration more than anything else, save perhaps our watches and gloves. The gloves, especially, seemed to puzzle them. The countless knots and tassels made it strange for them. They seemed dead, and the little children would be, with the sound of the tiny bell that hung from the pretty Arab girls' ankles, no more than a part of the scenery. The country were like the two with us. I told them that the girls what made them ask that question. They were not to be asked and a shy look from their roguish eyes, "If they are all so strange it must be very hard work for the poor souls to carry them."

The Promotion of Political Education.

There has recently been established a new association under the name of Society for Political Education, non-partisan in its character and in the best sense of the word secular. The Society is to be managed by an Executive Committee of twenty-five members selected from different sections of the United States,

partments of the study of social and political science. A singular of its organization is that it has no president, and thus avoids the risk of having its aims confounded with the ideologies of any individual chosen for its head. The correspondence of the Society is to be divided among five Secretaries, one each for the East, including the Middle States, the Northwest, the South-east, the South-west and the Pacific slope. Its Executive Committee, which

not yet filled up, now comprise: Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, New Haven; Prof. J. H. Aldrich, of the University of Chicago; Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Boston, Mass.; Geo. S. Coe, of Horace White, Geo. Haven Putnam, R. B. Bowker, E. M. Shepard and H. C. Houder, of New York; J. E. Veagh and M. L. Seudner, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; J. H. McMillan, of Richmond, Va.; Hon. John H. A. S. Phelps, of New York; New Bielle, of Philadelphia, Pa.; A. Mitchell, of New York; J. H. McMillan, of New York, Texas; and Peter Hamilton, of Mobile, Ala.

The Society has selected as a course of reading for the first year, Nordhoff's *Politics for the People*, and for the second year, *Introduction to Political Economy*, by Henry C. Carter, American Politics, and McAdan's *Alphabet of Economics*, by Henry C. Carter. The cheap edition, costing \$3.00, especially published for the Society as a Library of Political Economy, is now in the hands of the printer and bearing the name of the Society on the title page. The book is published by the Johnson, McClurg & Co., of Chicago will be the publishing agents. Next year another set of books will be published, and the course is planned to extend the Library gradually according to the growth of the Society. The whole range of subjects comprised under the name of Political Economy will be a series of tracts are to be published on economic

The Russian pamphlets of the Internationalist movement will be continued, including a pamphlet on "Homes for the Poor" by A. V. Kuznetsov. The pamphlet will be continued, including a pamphlet on "Homes for the Poor" by A. V. Kuznetsov. The pamphlet will be continued, including a pamphlet on "Homes for the Poor" by A. V. Kuznetsov.

There are two classes of membership: Active and Life. Any person who pledges themselves to read the books recommended by the Society for the year, to contribute to the Political Education, and will pay an annual fee of \$1.00 (or \$2.00 for those who desire postage stamps). Any person may become Co-operating Member on the annual payment of \$1.00. The Co-operating Member is not a member to receive all the tracts published by the Society. There are no other conditions of membership. The number of tracts to be published annually will depend chiefly on the amount of subscriptions received. The Society will accept of donations for furthering the general work of the Society, and for facilitating the placing of the above mentioned tracts in the hands of the students of the school libraries.

which issue yearly from the press, and will enable them to obtain certain classes of books and pamphlets at a reduced price. The books are sold by the publishers. Those interested, or who can interest others, are requested to send their names to the publishers, with the class of books or pamphlets desired, to the following address: *R. L. Hughes, Secretary for the East and Acting Treasurer, 79 Fourth Avenue, New York City.* For the names of the publishers, see the Northwest, 40 Portland Block, Chicago, No. 111.

Changes in Methods of Election.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Fifty years ago the Governors of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina were chosen by the legislature. In Louisiana a complex system prevailed, under which there was a popular vote, and the legislature then selected the governor from those two candidates who had received the largest number of popular votes. All the rest of the twenty-four States, which then composed the Union, elected their governors by direct vote of the people.

The terms were for a single year in the New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina; two years in New York, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio; three years in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and Indiana; and four years in Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri! At the present time Massachusetts and Rhode Island are the only

the lowest salary paid to a governor was \$300 a year by Georgia, and then came Rhode Island with \$200, followed by Massachusetts with \$150, New Jersey, \$100; Connecticut, \$100; New Hampshire, \$100; Ohio, \$120; Delaware, \$1,338.33, which amount seems to have been arrived at on the theory that the governor of Delaware was to receive the same salary as the governor of the United States; Maine and Missouri paid \$100; New Jersey, \$100; Kentucky, \$2,000; Mississippi, \$2; Virginia, \$1,833.33; Maryland and South Carolina, \$1,000; Louisiana, \$1,000; Pennsylvania, \$4,000, and \$7,500. On the whole governors' salary has increased in the last half century, but it is not so high as it was in the first half. It has dropped from \$100,000 in New Hampshire in 1793 to \$100 in 1893, and in the latter year it was maintained stationary at \$100. Of the other states, New York now pay \$100,000; one \$100,000; two \$200,000; one \$250,000; one \$300,000; one \$350,000; one \$400,000; one \$450,000; one \$500,000; one \$600,000; one \$700,000; one \$800,000; one \$900,000; one \$1,000,000; one \$1,100,000; one \$1,200,000; one \$1,300,000; one \$1,400,000; one \$1,500,000; one \$1,600,000; one \$1,700,000; one \$1,800,000; one \$1,900,000; one \$2,000,000; one \$2,100,000; one \$2,200,000; one \$2,300,000; one \$2,400,000; one \$2,500,000; one \$2,600,000; one \$2,700,000; one \$2,800,000; one \$2,900,000; one \$3,000,000; one \$3,100,000; one \$3,200,000; one \$3,300,000; one \$3,400,000; one \$3,500,000; one \$3,600,000; one \$3,700,000; one \$3,800,000; one \$3,900,000; one \$4,000,000; one \$4,100,000; one \$4,200,000; one \$4,300,000; one \$4,400,000; one \$4,500,000; one \$4,600,000; one \$4,700,000; one \$4,800,000; one \$4,900,000; one \$5,000,000; one \$5,100,000; one \$5,200,000; one \$5,300,000; one \$5,400,000; one \$5,500,000; 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In 1830 the legislatures of Delaware, Tennessee, and Georgia were the first to hold others held annual sessions except that of Rhode Island, which in May of every year meets in the town of Westerly. The new governor and senate take the pride of the old Rhode Island settlement, and again in the following year the legislature meets in the new laws and do honor to the ancient Providence plantations. To accommodate this migratory legislature the State of Rhode Island meets each year, at intervals of six months, through the senators, as the more dignified officials hold their sessions in the city of Providence. Another thing that the government, growing on the soil of two colonies originally distinct, feels to the lot of Connecticut, where usually, formerly, the legislature met in alternating years at Hartford and New Haven.

At the present time the legislatures of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Louisiana, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania hold annual sessions at Providence being now in form at an adjourned session, South Carolina, and Wisconsin adjourned session, so that in effect it meets every year.

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the several States. About that time the manner of their elections was for the most part regulated by the laws of the States, and the old mode of legislative election was for some time retained in Delaware, Louisiana, and Maryland. It prevailed until 1868. In Maryland the election was regulated by the constitution, and by the act instead of by the State at large.

Up to 1845 the Presidential elections were held on the first Monday in November, the term extending through a period of two or three months; but in that year a uniform time was fixed by the act of Congress, to be held on the first Monday in November, and in most of the States it has since been held on that day, though Vermont, Maine, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia still give privilege to the States to hold their elections on any day. Indiana tried not long ago to change her day of election to correspond to the States of Ohio and West Virginia, but the Democratic Supreme Court upheld the amendment, and the change was not made. The same judges are now sorry, but cannot help it.

